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No. 16.894. 英壹千九百壹十七年七月七號 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1917. 中華民國六年歲次丁巳 PRICE, $3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S
OLD VAT No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS.
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ld.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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TEL. 615.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

I.—Authorised Capital £6,000,000	
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000	
Paid-up Capital	£2,437,500
II.—Fire Fund	3,837,047
III.—Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account	128,230
	£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	837,239
Other Receipts	478,940
	£5,839,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
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BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
8,000 Tons. 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
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COME AND INSPECT
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BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES!
MOSCATINE.
The infallible insect repeller.
PRICE 50 cents, $1.00 and $2.50 Per Bottle.
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½" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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STONE GINGER-BEER
The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger Beer can be said to be genuine.

$1.00 per doz.

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Estimates furnished on application.
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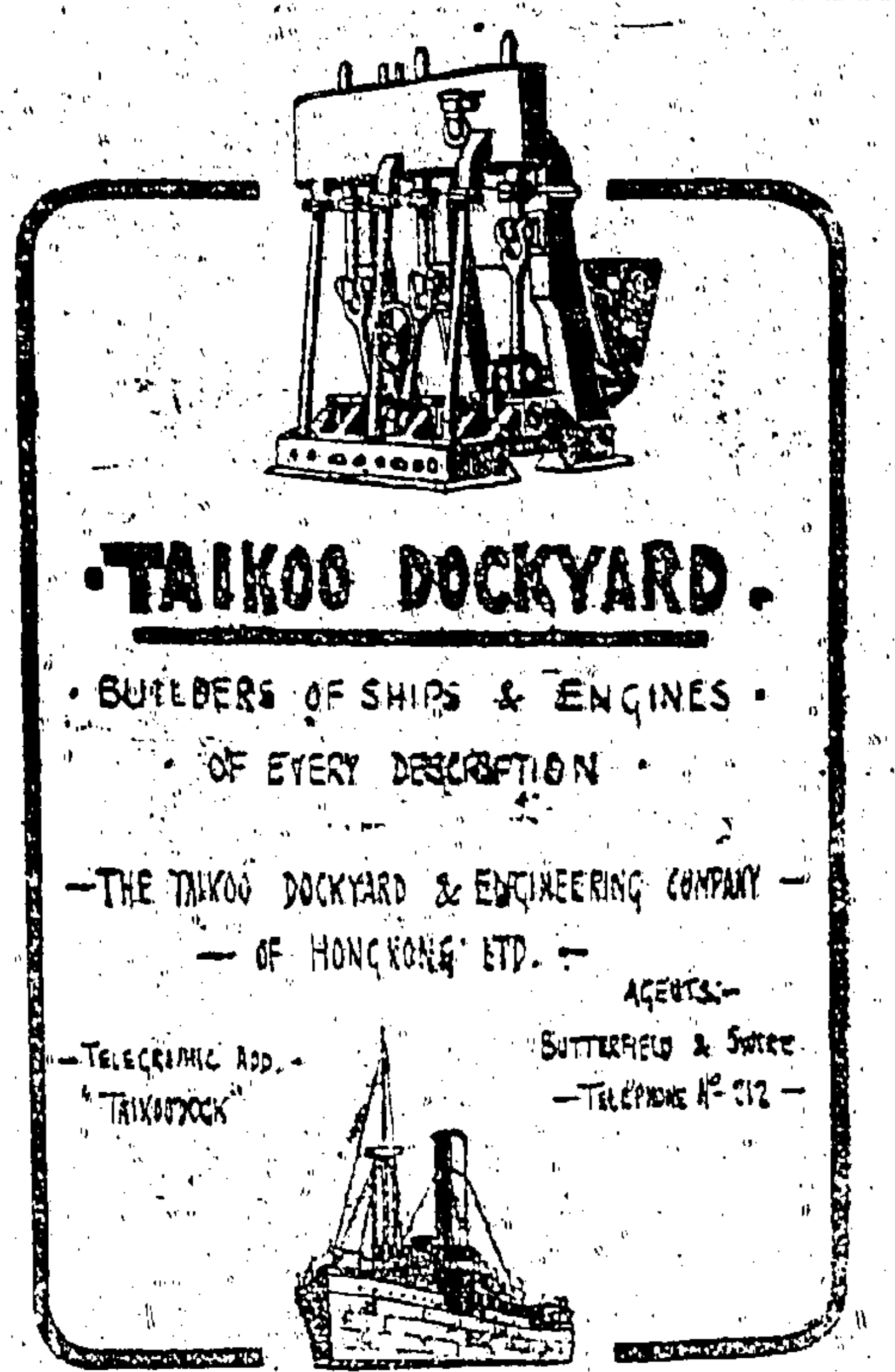

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PRICE $13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE ENEMY'S GREAT ATTACK.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

LONDON, July 6.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters describing the powerful attack by the enemy on the French writes:—

The Germans mustered the previous night in trenches on the northern slopes of the plateaux. At 7.30 the next evening the French Divisional General commanding the sector of the plateaux was sitting down to his evening meal, wondering what the silence of the enemy guns meant, when a sudden roar of artillery supplied the solution. The Germans had opened a bombardment with staggering violence along the entire front. Across the plateaux ran an unbroken wave of shell bursts cutting off all access to the front. In the rear great shells rained on every part of the position destroying the communication trenches, cutting wires and ploughing up roads. For a moment the position appeared desperate.

But the Boches reckoned without their hosts. The roar of their overture had been heard for miles, and the result was that every French gun was turned into the German departure trenches. The Germans had counted on immunity for these trenches on the slopes of the plateau, because, owing to the steepness of the ascent most of it had been counted as dead ground for artillery purposes. As it happened, the day before the Divisional Artillery Commander himself, adventuring beyond the front trenches, had worked out the exact range and angle of fire needed to reach the enemy front line, and directly the battle began several batteries of Seventy-fives opened a terrific barrage on these trenches which were naturally crowded with men. Meanwhile the heavy artillery was raining destruction on the supports behind, and the German communication trenches and batteries. The French reply had been so prompt that the attempt failed even before it was properly commenced. The enemy bombardment died down in forty minutes.

Ten minutes after the German infantry left the trenches. At this part of the line the enemy did not employ "stosstruppen," the attackers consisting of fresh troops of the 1918 class, who, full of fire came on very gallantly, but the decimation caused by the Seventy-fives left them too weak to advance far against a storm of machine-guns, trench-motar and rifle fire from the trenches. They never reached the French line.

[*Message incomplete.*]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, July 6.

A French communiqué reports:—

There was very active reciprocal artillery firing in Champagne, notably at Casque and Teton. Enemy attempts, west of Cornillet and south-east of Tahure, were easily repulsed.

Our artillery carried out a destructive fire on the German organisations to the north and west of Hill 304.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 6.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We repulsed a raid in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

SURVEY OF RESULTS.

LONDON, July 6.

Mr. Perry Robinson, a War Correspondent, writing from Headquarters in France, and surveying the results of the year of the British offensive says:

"It can now be confessed that there were doubts regarding the New Armies, but the disquietude has vanished. The new men have proved not once, but hundreds of times, to be superior to the Germans. We are confident to-day that the New Armies are stronger, are made of better stuff and are better commanded than the enemy's armies.

Mr. Robinson recounts instances of heroism among the English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish, Australian, Canadian and South African troops. He says: "Not the least remarkable has been the performance of some of the latest drafts. Several times officers have expressed misgivings in this connection, but always those misgivings have been falsified and seemed ludicrous after the event. Behind this quality of the men is the enormous development of the machine. We have learned to strike with the fist more heavily mailed than the German has ever known how to use. Whether the job be long or short, the army has perfect confidence that it is stronger than the enemy and that only one end is possible.

ENEMY STILL SHELLING RHEIMS.

LONDON, July 5.

A French communiqué reports:—

There were artillery contests on various sectors.

"Five hundred shells fell on Rheims.

BRITISH ATTACK ON THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

LONDON, July 6.

A British official despatch from Saloniks states:—

We drove out the enemy from our trenches on the ridge to the west of Doldzele, in which he had gained a temporary footing.

Our aeroplanes bombed Drama, Porta an Angista stations, the aerodrome at Drama and other camps and dumps. During June we dropped nineteen tons of explosives.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HOLLAND.

THE BRITISH POSITION.

LONDON, July 6.

With reference to the statement made by the Dutch Minister of Agriculture, to the effect that Great Britain demanded potatoes but sent no coal to Holland, as Germany did, Reuter learns that the British Government has placed no pressure on the Dutch Government to send potatoes to England, unless potatoes were also sent to Germany. Consequently, if there are insufficient potatoes in Holland for the country's own use, the Dutch Government can remedy the situation by reducing the quantities sent to Germany, thereby automatically reducing the quantities to be sent to England. The Dutch coal requirements have nothing to do with the matter, as far as the British Government is concerned.

THE KING OF SPAIN DISMISSES HIS MILITARY HOUSEHOLD.

MADRID, July 6.

The King has dismissed his *Aides de Camp*, constituting the Military Household, including General Aminar.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Applications may be made through the undernoted Banks from whom full information and the necessary forms may be obtained:—

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

War Savings Certificates

Value 5 years after purchase	Purchace Price
£500	£387 10 0
£1	15s. 6d.

FREE OF INCOME TAX.

For every 15s. 6d. lent now £1 will be paid in 5 years' time, equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest. No Income Tax will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her income may be, can buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates in all or their equivalent.

Meanwhile the money may be withdrawn in full any time, with an addition after the first year.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser to receive £1 for each 15s. 6d. on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase, free of income tax in respect of the accumulated interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable except by permission of the Postmaster General; a fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transference. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller, Money Order Department, London, the purchase price, or part, thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d., will be repaid at any time, with an addition of 3d. for each 15s. 6d. on the first anniversary of the date of purchase and with a further addition of 1d. per 15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £1 Certificates (purchase price 15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificates for £12 (purchase price £9 6s.) and £25 (purchase price £19 7s. 6d.) are issued without books. The £1, £12 and £25 Certificates are on sale at local Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from £100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Comptroller and Accountant General, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON,
June, 1916.

(For examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.)

Examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates

Purchase Price.	Value after— 1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.
387 10 —	393 15 —	418 15 —	443 15 —	468 15 —	500
310 — —	315 — —	335 — —	355 — —	375 — —	400
232 10 —	236 5 —	251 5 —	266 5 —	281 5 —	300
155 — —	157 10 —	167 10 —	177 10 —	187 10 —	200
77 10 —	78 15 —	83 15 —	88 15 —	93 15 —	100
38 15 —	39 7 6	41 17 6	44 7 6	46 17 6	50
15 10 —	15 15 —	16 15 —	17 15 —	18 15 —	20
7 15 —	7 17 6	8 7 6	8 17 6	9 7 6	10
3 17 6	3 18 9	4 3 9	4 8 9	4 13 9	5
3 2 —	3 3 —	3 7 —	3 11 —	3 15 —	4
2 6 6	2 7 3	2 10 3	2 13 3	2 16 3	3
1 11 —	1 11 6	1 13 6	1 15 6	1 17 6	2
— 15 6	— 15 9	— 16 9	— 17 9	— 18 9	1

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NOW SOLD
IN NEAT TINS CONTAINING
25
CIGARETTES
CONVENIENT FOR THE POCKET

Ask your Tobacconist for a Tin of 25 "Embassy"

No. 77

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

KITCHENER AND RUSSIA.

A DUTCH VIEW.

The following is a translation made for the "Pinang Gazette" of a striking article which appeared in the "Batavia Het Nieuws van den Dag" of the 7th ult.

Lord Kitchener died on the 6th of June, 1916. To-day, a year after the receipt of the mournful tidings, when the terrible conflagration of war is not yet quenched but, on the contrary, has burst out in stronger flame on the Western front and on the Austro-Italian frontier, we will consecrate a few moments to the memory of the great man. For, who of us does not, now, realize that the passing of this giant of the human race, the mysterious, ghost-like sinking of the mighty life into the ocean's depths on a dark, stormy night, westward of the Orkneys, was a sinister augury of what is, now, happening in a part of Europe?

The veil still hides the secret of Kitchener's sudden death. It has never been drawn.

The report was as follows:—

"I have to report, with deep regret, that H.M.S. Hampshire (Captain Herbert J. Savill, R.N.), with Lord Kitchener and his Staff on board, was sunk, last night, about 8 o'clock, to the west of the Orkneys, either by a mine or torpedo."

That was all. As a matter of fact, nothing more has since been learnt. Suddenly, the Russian Revolution brought things to light which caused the world to stand aghast; which took away from the German commanders their halo of glory and gave the direct reply to the riddle contained in several successful Russian offensives which suddenly fizzled out and came to naught, without any logical explanation. Think, for instance, of Brusiloff's brilliant offensive in Galicia which terminated in the twinkling of an eye and for which there was no "To-morrow"; of the supersession of generals who had performed meritorious services and for whose dismissal no reasonable motive has been assigned; of battles all but won (prior to the days of Warsaw's fall) which turned into Russian defeats, because one or other Russian general stood idly by with his army, instead of advancing and completing the encircling of the Germans; of Rumania who, with malice prepense, was left in the lurch by depriving her of the necessary men and munitions (the ammunition was discovered later, side-tracked on a railway!!) of—read carefully—the wireless installation in Tsarkjoe Selo, by means of which the partisans of the Czaritza (a German prince's daughter), were placed in direct communication with Berlin. Think over it and put two and two together.

There was, thus, an "Unseen Hand" in Russia which stayed the arm which could have overthrown Germany, just as that arm was about to strike. Seeing that, after organization, matters on the Western front were going well, it was thought that Russia needed only re-organization, in order to continue the fight successfully. Who imagined, who could conceive of a wireless understanding between the Secret Powers in Russia, when the enemy was at her very gates?

Kitchener was selected as the man to bring about the desired reorganization. He would have accomplished it. The man who, in death, is still fighting in his million-men army with its munition supply so great, so inexhaustible that, according to the correspondent of a London paper, it has assumed such monster-like proportions that the most awful bombardment cannot diminish it: the man who created this gigantic fighting machine in two years would have made of Russia, where he had still more material and an inexhaustible supply of men, a military flail of incredible dimensions.

It was not to be.

In only two countries was it known whence and when Kitchener would leave for Russia. In England, a few loyal initiated ones knew of it. Some disloyal initiated ones knew of it in Russia and there was a wireless installation in Tsarkjoe Selo which exchanged signals with Berlin. Oh! We don't say that the Czaritza's Cabal has Kitchener's death on its conscience. It is still possible that a mine did sink the Hampshire! But it is certain that the Czaritza's entourage did not desire Kitchener's arrival in Russia, because, then, all intrigues and underhand trickery would have been brought to naught. It is also certain that Kitchener did not arrive in Russia. The historian will have to decide whether these are mere coincidences, or not. In the meantime, the glory of the German "victories" on the Eastern front has departed. The "Organization" which was the result of 44 years of labour has secured only shameful defeat after defeat for the Germans on the West. The victories on the East and in Rumania were not successes of the German Army. They were the victories of Russian treachery. Kitchener was unable to put a stop to that treachery in time. Yes, even more. It seems as though he has been the sacrifice of that treachery. Since then, the Revolution has come which not only has cleaned up much filth, but which, also, has caused the Allies much disquiet. We may affirm, thankfully, that Kitchener's spirit created so strong a barrier on the West front that the assault of the entire armies of the Central Powers will be unable to break it.

That was the work of salvation of a genius who destroyed, in only two years, the barbaric military machine, pieced together throughout 44 years by the espionage of waiters and the intrigues of prostitutes; the machine at the feet of which a large portion of the Corps of Officers of the Army of the Netherlands kneels in devoted admiration!

PRIZE TICKETS ON TRAMS.

An ingenious and simple method of raising funds for war charities has been applied with conspicuous success in Glasgow.

Passengers on the city tramways may purchase what are termed war savings and comforts tickets. Each ticket costs one penny, and on the back is a number. Once a week a draw takes place, and the holders of tickets bearing the winning numbers are awarded prizes, consisting of war savings certificates and portraits by local painters. The remainder of the money subscribed goes to various war charities.

This system has been so keenly appreciated by the general public that since its inception an average of £1,100 a week has been handed over to charities and £200 distributed as prizes.

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Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether
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—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
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CURE FOR ASTHMA

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"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.
WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
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The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.
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Ready in an instant by the simple addition of hot or cold water.
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NEVER BECOMES DRY & HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES
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Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.
TELEPHONE No. 53.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	[illegible]	[illegible] top 70' bottom	[illegible]	7' 6"	[illegible]
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	78'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	[illegible]	60'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	466'	85'	[illegible]	7' 6"	[illegible]
ABERDEEN					
Hope Dock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lamont Dock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
TELEPHONE No. 20 HONGKONG.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.
Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

C & B POTTED MEATS.

15 VARIETIES.
ALL DELICIOUS AND APPETISING.
GAME, HAM, CHICKEN AND TONGUE, ETC., ETC.
Prepared by a celebrated Chef under ideal conditions of cleanliness and selection.

IN GLASS, TINS AND WHITE JARS.
ONE OF THE BEST OF
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED TABLE DELICACIES.
AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.

The Most valuable Remedy ever discovered.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The only Palliative in
NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
None Genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England.
1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.
London, S.E.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce Brokers and Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MEIRION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

TUESDAY,

the 10th July, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, PICTURES, &c., &c.,

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

2 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel, One Large Telescope by Wood, London, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Poles and Netting, Porcelain Cigar Cabinet, Enamelled Bath, Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cot, Perambulators, etc. etc.

And

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 4, 1917. 1921

AUCTIONS.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. (Approximate)				Contents sq. ft.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N.	S.	E.	W.		$	$
1	Inland Lot No. [illegible]	West of Military Hospital, Bowen Road.	As	per	sale	plan.	32,450 (about)	224	9,000

1938

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

THURSDAY,

the 12th July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A CONSIGNMENT OF

Turkish Bath Gowns, Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Glass Cloth, Perfumery, Eau de Cologne Soap, Dress Material, Rain Coats, Linen, Brown Holland, etc., etc.

Also

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

Large and small Brass Vases, Jardinieres, Finger Bowls, Flower Vases, Kutani Vases, Wall Plates, Porcelain Vases, etc., etc., etc.

And

A few lots of Enamelled Kitchen Utensils.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 3, 1917. 1926

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSION.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
CURES DISCHARGES, EITHER SEX, WITHOUT INJECTIONS.
THERAPION No. 2
CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN ERUPTIONS.
THERAPION No. 3
CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, DRAINS, LOST VIGOR, &C.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 2/9.
SEND STAMP ADDRESSED ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOKLET TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON.
TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF
THERAPION
EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE
A CURE FOR YOU
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.
[illegible]

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JEBSEN & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUDDELL STREET,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

IN ONE LOT

The property consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124033 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is $85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & Co. in pursuance of

an Order

of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon)

on

MONDAY,

the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUDDELL STREET, Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yaumati, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 209,

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is $60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator or to the Undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1839

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

AN APPRECIATION.

[BY THE MILITARY CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES."]

London, the nerve centre of the world, is the best place from which to regard dispassionately the military situation. Placed where we are in the whispering gallery of the war, we are not, like the Parisians, close to the battle line and poignantly sensible of the fact. We are not so far away, and so safe from the enemy's attentions, that we can afford to regard the war with a certain sense of detachment from it. We are, therefore, not completely hypnotized by a struggle for a wood, a village, or a height, and at the same time we are not insensible to the value of time and to the need for using our utmost endeavours to succeed. Our General Staff in London are therefore better placed than any other to regard the military situation as a whole and to form just and far-sighted opinions upon it. We can make no doubt that they have done so, and that, when all the secret papers of this tragic time see the light, our General Staff will be found to have merited the confidence of the country. If policy has not always been able in the past to see eye to eye with strategy, this phrase happily draws towards a close and there was never a time when statesmen and soldiers were more in accord than at the present moment.

A LONG WAR.

We are drawing near to the close of the third year of the struggle, and there are no conclusive military reasons why the war should soon end. Marshal Joffre, constantly pestered with the common question on this subject, referred one day to his chauffeur for the answer to it. No Great Power, and no great Army or Navy, have been struck down on land or sea. Great losses of life, treasure, ships, and war material have occurred, and the economic pressure is intense but people will find the wherewithal to nourish themselves, fresh contingents of recruits are still found to fight, the bane of one new invention is usually succeeded by the antidote, while so long as nations strike off paper and accept each scrap as a thousand pounds, marks, francs, or roubles without demur the financial liquidation is postponed till the peace. If we Allies are stronger than our enemies, and much stronger potentially now that the New World is with us, we also have our difficulties, such as the loss of authority and discipline entailed upon Russia by her Revolution, and in general our superiority is not such as to guarantee an immediate or even early crushing of the enemy's armies by military means. Spirits are also still unsubdued, and this situation will continue until the affirmation of military superiority in the field by one side or the other, or revolution or the waste of manhood, or want bordering on starvation, or finally strikes implying a failure in resolution, compel one side or the other to lay down its arms.

Though the still unused resources of the Allies are greatly superior to those of Germany and her dupes, and though it is inherently probable, on this account, that Germany will be beaten, we have not yet established in the field the superiority of military force necessary for decisive victory, while the economic pressure upon the enemy though severe, affords no certain grounds for anticipating the early cessation of hostilities.

The conclusion is inevitable that the war may continue for long, and that our business is to prepare for a long war, and to legislate for it.

MAN-POWER.

The obstacle to the defeat of the enemy in the field is the failure of the Allies to amass in the Western theatre of war all the military resources which they possess, and, in our case, to utilize to the full the resources of our manhood. Both these difficulties can be overcome by goodwill, for a concentration of our existing forces in the French theatre is perfectly practicable, while a few amendments to our Service Acts will give us the men we need for victory. There are no able-bodied civilians of military age in France, and there should be none in England, even if the Army lends experts and skilled hands to essential industries. Considering all the advantages that belong to the defence, we must have a great superiority of force to overcome the enemy, and the war is being prolonged because we have not drawn for this purpose upon our available manhood as France has done. With about a million and a half persons engaged in munition works in both countries, and with nearly the same output, France has only 250,000 fit soldiers lent to the works and engaged upon munitions, while we have 800,000 civilians of 18 to 41 similarly engaged. Very probably many other trades and occupations, agriculture, for example, would show even greater difference in our respective practices, all arising from the fact that in France there are no civilians of military age except the unfit, whereas with us there are between three and four millions, or nearer five millions, if we include men up to 50 years of age.

If, therefore, we are to keep up our armies with drafts, to supply the additional divisions and guns so much needed, it is indispensable that we should no longer delay to throw all our might into the balance. It is not fair to our heroes in France, or to our Allies, that we should fail to do all that is in our power. France, our wonderful and faithful Ally, has excelled herself. The steadiness of her people and the gallantry of her armies are still the wonder of the world. This people are absolutely determined to go through with the war to the end, and there is no difference between the sentiments of any part of the country. But the French people, like ours, act best when they act with knowledge and are told the truth. The truth is that with something like an equality of forces and with the note of interrogation on the Russian front, we must not gamble for victory, and must not indulge in soaring strategy until the new forces of Britain and the forces of America arrive to deliver the final blow. It is necessary that someone in authority in France should explain this situation to Frenchmen, and then we can be sure that the French people will continue for all the necessary time to display the calmness and the patience, as well as the courage, which have distinguished them during these three years of bitter war.

THE PLAY OF FORCES.

Neither we nor France can afford the heavy losses of a great and general offensive for the moment. We could conduct such an offensive certainly, but if battalions fall, as they may, to half their strength, and if losses are not made good, then we must remember that *moral* falls proportionately with losses as a general rule, and that in view of the British and American reserve power which can arrive in France we should be very foolish to exhaust in advance armies which are, in the case at all events of France, her last. The writer's view of the strategy of this year was that it would have been best to wait until nearly the end of May before attacking, because then Russia and Italy might have attacked too, and we could then have all continued to fight until too late in the year for a hostile attack on Italy, while Germany would not have been able to concentrate upon us in the West as she has done. But other views prevailed, doubtless good ones, and as we have certainly made the task of our Russian and Italian Allies easier by attracting and absorbing the German reserves, we await with confidence their early re-entry upon the scene, and the energetic offensive which we expect from them.

The question of the nature and the time of the military support of the United States must necessarily be decided by America alone. But it is very important that America should understand that France needs help as quickly as possible, and as the *cadres* of the professional Army of the States will be fully occupied in raising and training the large numbers foreseen, it would be best, if America were willing, for her to send at least 200,000 American recruits to be incorporated in and trained by the French Army as soon as ships can bring them. France cannot comfortably afford to wait till next year for military assistance from America. She needs this support now in order to keep the French ranks full, and there is always the chance that, in view of the certainty that a great army is coming from America, Hindenburg may change his plans and throw for a big stroke in the West before the Americans come in full array. He will fail, but here may be another instance of the Clausewitz doctrine, and Hindenburg may try because he can do nothing better.

THE NEED FOR RESOLUTION.

If we glance round at other theatres we see that our forces in Mesopotamia and Palestine will be greatly prejudiced if the Russian Army of the Caucasus proves unable this year to take the offensive. The Turks will in this case concentrate against our forces, and indeed are already doing so. By his great activity, and with the aid of his river lines, General Maude strikes right and left and holds his own gallantly. Sir Archibald Murray's army on the borders of Palestine has an arduous task. He has no Tigris to help him. He is up against several Turkish divisions, well entrenched, with infantry and machine-gun concealed in the cactus hedges built in the high mudbanks which enclose gardens and orchards. One flank of the enemy rests on the sea, and the other on a broken waterless country, impassable by wheeled vehicles, where even the dongas have to be ramped before cavalry can move over them. Palestine, we must never forget, practically is in direct railway communication with Berlin. It is necessary for us all to realize the immense difficulties with which our generals in these two theatres have to contend, and for the Government to support them with might and main, and not to render their task more difficult by expecting small bodies of troops to perform impossibilities.

The recent conference in Paris has resulted in perfect agreement between us and the French on the military policy to be pursued, and in similar agreement on the naval side between the British, French, and American Naval representatives. The United States have sent us in Admiral Sims a flag officer of the modern school, clear in his views, quick in thought, and eminently sane in his judgment. He has made a great impression upon all who have met him, and he promises to be a tower of strength on the Allied side. Generals Petain and Nivelle have found themselves in perfect community of ideas with Sir William Robertson and Sir Douglas Haig, and thus on the naval and military side, the co-operation on the French front and in Franco-British waters promises to be everything that can be desired. But the road that leads to victory is still long and stony, and, in its last terms, the result of the war depends upon the resolution of belligerent people. With greatest sacrifices and greater exhaustion than our people's, France and Germany are still unwavering in their resolution. Will the British democracies allow history to say that they failed, at the eleventh hour, in courage and constancy? All depends upon the answer, but it is certain that they have victory within their grasp if they remain hard as steel, and maintain a resolution equal to that of their enemy.

The Man Who Gets There
Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood, and plenty of it—in his body.
WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.
OF ALL CHEMISTS
Prices: $1.95 and $3.25.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for OVER THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
WILKINSON'S
(Established since 1838.) ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES
The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST & MOST CERTAIN REMEDY FOR Torpid Liver, Debility, ERUPTIONS, &c.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary.
Victoria Dispensary, Queen's Dispensary, &c.

HORRORS ENDURED BY THE GERMAN PIRATES.

We hear a great deal of the success of the German submarine. Its failures are cloaked in an impenetrable secrecy. It requires an effort to visualise all the sweating agony of fear, all the minutes that are centuries in passing when deathly disaster is half a fathom away, all the nerve-racking intensity of mental concentration that never ceases while the submarine is at sea. Perhaps only the man with submarine experience can even guess at the price of piracy. A writer on the subjects says:—

The German pirates pay for whatever success they have. I offer them no sympathy on that score. Pussyfooting piracy is a dirty game anyway, but it takes full grown men to play it.

Have you ever thought what it means for a German submarine to get out into the Atlantic? It has to dodge mines in the bight of Heligoland. It has to crawl in a half submerged condition, ready to plunge at any moment, across the North Sea to certain perturbed waters tossing in the north that are the only possible outlet, and every inch of these waters is patrolled by British vessels—destroyers, motor launches, trawlers, and the like, all carrying guns, all carrying every device known to man that kill the submarine.

Worse remains behind. A smudge of smoke on the horizon, and down the submarine goes into darkness. The thudding of the Diesel engines is replaced by the soft purr of the electric motors. Then across the silence there breaks a soft slow, grinding noise. The commanding officer looks at his coxswain by his side. In the thoughts of both is the one idea. "Trawlers"—and trawlers carry grappling hooks that will pierce the thin skin of a submarine in a score of places as they are towed along at a leisurely pace.

THE TRAGIC DEEPS.

Then the note of the trawler's propellers is mixed with a sharper, clearer, faster whirr. Destroyers! The U boat is in an unhealthy corner.

The commander dives, lower and swerves towards the coast. There is only one thing to do—to rest many fathoms down on the sandy bottom till it is dark.

That is what happens under the happiest circumstances. There are others. There may be no sandy bed, only treacherous rocks, with a lumpy sea running that means banging and battering the frail hull till it leaks. Then the U boat must crawl on under water, hour after hour while those tell tale propellers throb on the surface. The engineer begins to look serious. Electric storage batteries will only run for a few hours. There is perhaps enough power to keep her going another couple of hours.

* * *

There is a sudden moment of annihilation in the submarine. Every one is struck unconscious for ten seconds while the boat shakes and trembles. Each wakes to find himself flung headlong into a corner. The bows suddenly swoop downwards, though the diving rudder is set upwards; the stern cocks up to an incredible angle. A trap. A mined net, probably, or some new contrivance . . . that is the ever-haunting fear—something new, something from which there is no known method of escape, some peril that has not been faced before.

* * *

There is a silence of the tomb in the steel hull. No one speaks. Then another explosion.

* * *

A few oily patches on the surface of the sea, a few bubbles that burst and are gone. That is all the slayers see. Later a query mark is put against one more report in the anti-submarine department.

The Canadian newspapers tell of a touching little incident occurring on the occasion of Marshal Joffre's visit to Montreal. Bishop Bruchesi (Roman Catholic), when introduced to the hero of the Marne, said: "It is usually the custom for soldiers to kiss the hand of a prelate. To-day, however, it is proper that the prelate should kiss the hand of a great soldier," and he suited the action to the word.

WANTED.

ALL ART LOVERS to visit Komor and Komor's during present Clearance Sale. No reasonable offer refused.

Hongkong, July 6, 1917. 1935

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED LADY TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER required for a month or two from beginning of August, prospects of permanent position.

Apply— MARK T. 450.
Hongkong, July 6, 1917. 1936

NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL has received blanks and copies of registration regulations for the registration of American citizens subject to the conscription law known as the "Selected Service Act," and is prepared to arrange for the registration of Americans subject to that act.

Hongkong, July 6, 1917. 1937

NOTICE.

CLOSING UP SALE.

TREMENDOS Reductions: prices less than cost, no reasonable offer refused.

M. GAINS,
Alexandra Building.
Hongkong, July 4, 1917. 1927

NOTICE.

MR. E. M. RAYMOND has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS.
Prince's Buildings.
Hongkong, July 2, 1917. 1821

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

ST. JOHN'S HALL.

THE SENIOR HOSTEL for the Residence of Students at HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Applications for Rooms for September should be made now to—

The Acting Warden,
ST. JOHN'S HALL,
University, Hongkong.
Hongkong, June 23, 1917. 1908

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA. E.C.

NOTICE.

AT a SPECIAL MEETING of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE of HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA, held at the MASONIC HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, 23rd inst., in celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the first Assembly of the Grand Lodge of England, which was commemorated on that day throughout the Empire, a collection was made in aid of the HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES FUND.

Freemasons not present at the Meeting who wish to subscribe may, until 7th July, send donations to W. J. TUTCHER, Esq., who will be glad to receive contributions however small.

By Command of the D.D.G.M.
Hongkong, June 27, 1917. 1915

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
[illegible]
MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
CORNED BEEF
AND
CORNED PORK.
PUT UP IN KEGS AND BARRELS
FOR
EXPORT OR STEAMERS, USE.

WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 616.

THE CALENDAR.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, July 10:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Curtains, Pictures, Blackwood Ware, etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

THURSDAY, July 12:—
Prince John's Birthday (1905).
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Towels, Bath Gowns, Table Cloths and Brass Ware etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, July 14:—
Anniversary of the taking of the Bastille (1789).

SUNDAY, July 15:—
St. Swithin's Day.

MONDAY, July 16:—
Full Court of Appeal.
2 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at P.W.D.

TUESDAY, July 31:—
Noon—Auction of "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, at Mr. Geo. P. Lammert's Sales Rooms.

THE 'CHINA MAIL.'

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is $38 per annum; per quarter and per mensem 'pro rata'.

The 'China Mail' is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is Charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the 'CHINA MAIL' should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is $12 per annum: postage $1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11 30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent us not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address 'MAIL' Hongkong. Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

'CHINA MAIL' OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING HOME: AND THUS KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, July 7, 1917.

THE POSITION OF HOLLAND.

THE humble potato has assumed a prodigious importance in the war. A very delicate situation has been created over potatoes in Holland, where riots have been frequent lately on account of the export of the tubers to Great Britain. It appears from an explanatory statement issued by the British Minister at The Hague that an agreement between Great Britain and Holland provides that before any potatoes are exported to Germany a fixed quantity should be exported to Great Britain. The whole of the present trouble, it is stated, has arisen from the anxiety of interested parties in Holland to supply Germany, because this action at once brings the agreement into force and creates a local shortage. On the other hand the Dutch Minister of Agriculture is reported as saying that "Holland must export potatoes to Germany in order to obtain coal." England had sent almost no coal and yet she demanded potatoes. The answer to that argument is furnished in a cable to-day which says that the British have placed no pressure on the Dutch Government to send potatoes to England unless potatoes are sent also to Germany. That point was also made clear in the British Minister's statement the other day, for we were told that stress was laid on the fact the Great Britain is willing to take no potatoes from Holland provided that none go to Germany. A Dutch Government Commission a short time ago recommended the reservation of the entire potato crop for internal consumption, but objections appear to have been raised to this on the ground that the Dutch Government had committed itself to both belligerents. The British Minister makes it clear that the agreement is of such a nature that it really offers no obstacle to the acceptance of the Commission's recommendation, so far as Great Britain is concerned. But so long as potatoes go to Germany, Great Britain, well within her rights, demands the specific performance of a contract, and when it is argued that Germany threatens to stop the export of coal if she does not get the potatoes she demands, it must not be overlooked that Great Britain is in a position to enforce her demand by bringing the Dutch overseas trade to a standstill. The position is clearly a very delicate one. Holland is anxious to keep out of the war at all costs, but we have only to refer to the official correspondence just prior to the war for clear proof that Holland's interests are as closely bound up with the defeat of Germany as our own. On August 4th, 1914, the German Embassy in London communicated to the British Government a telegram from the German Foreign Secretary, Dr. VON JAGOW, giving the assurance that Germany would, under no pretence whatever, annex Belgian territory, and he added: "It is obvious that we could not profitably annex Belgian territory without making at the same time territorial acquisitions at the expense of Holland." It has since been made clear that Germany has in fact contemplated, and is still contemplating, the annexation of Belgian territory. The testament of the late General von BISSING says: "Anything less than annexation (of Belgium) would stamp Germany before the world as a weakling, lessen her greater Balkan successes, and injure her reputation in Turkey and the whole Islam world. . . . When we take into our sphere of might a country which is permeated with German stock, we must see the German spirit and energy become acclimatised." And if, as Dr. VON JAGOW said, it is obvious that Germany could not profitably annex Belgian territory without making at the same time territorial acquisitions at the expense of Holland, we need not ask on which side in the war the interests of Holland lie.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The evening service at the Peak Church will be resumed to-morrow at at 6.30 p.m.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the name of the Oriental Hotel. Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

Brigadier-General A. B. Hubback, C.M.G. (the architect of the Kowloon railway station) was mentioned in despatches for the fourth time on May 15.

The Council General of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul beg to acknowledge with thanks a donation of $25.00, from Mr. Leung Fai Nam, through Mr. J. M. Xavier, in aid of the funds of the Society.

A Washington telegram to the Manila *Cablenews* says the U. S. Government is negotiating with Japan for the transfer of sufficient Japanese ships from the Pacific to the Atlantic to handle two million tons of freight.

The Highlands and Lowlands report records a profit of £97,044. Interim dividends amounting to 18 per cent have been paid and a final of 20 per cent was recommended. All-in cost was 1s. 1d. The estimated output is 1,353,00.

Mr. Joseph Blascheck and Miss Alyce Austen are providing a very refined entertainment at the Victoria Theatre. Mr. Blascheck gives clever monologues and joins Miss Austen in humourous duets. Miss Austen has also a pleasing voice, admirably suited to her choice of songs.

The meteorological returns for the month of June show that 11.540 inches of rain were registered at the Royal Observatory during June: at the Botanical Gardens the fall was 10.17 inches, at the Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellet, 12.79 inches and at the Police Station, Taipo, 19.36 inches.

H. E. the Governor will, at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, unveil a stained glass window that was presented to St. Paul's Chinese Church by the Rev. A. D. Stewart and his brother and sister in memory of their parents, the Rev. Robert and Mrs. Stewart, who were killed in Fukien by Anti-foreign rioters twenty-two years ago.

BRITISH AERIAL CHAMPION.

REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENTS.

The "Matin," in describing a typical day's work by a British aviator aged 20 years, who has already brought down 42 German aeroplanes, states:—"He first encountered two Albatrosses and brought down one with his machine gun. Then he saw five Albatrosses over Cambrai. He flew at them, and brought down the nearest, whereupon the others fled. He then mounted to a height of 13,000 ft., and circled over a German aerodrome until five airmen came out. He charged through them, and was apparently escaping homewards, when he suddenly turned his machine gun on the first of his pursuers and sent him crashing to the earth. His own machine was riddled with bullets, but he reached home without a scratch."

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel disturbances promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HOSTILITIES BEGUN NEAR PEKING.

SITUATION BECOMING SERIOUS AT PEKING.

Chinese telegrams from the North, *via* Shanghai, state that hostilities have broken out at Langfang, on the Peking-Tientsin Railway, between Chang Haun's soldiers and the advance guard of the opposing forces.

The foreigners in Peking have been ordered into the Legation quarters.

One thousand of General Chang Haun's troops, and 3,000 men of the Thirteenth Division, from the Palace, with artillery, have occupied positions astride the Peking-Hankow Railway, at Paomachang, which is near the race course and four miles from Peking, ready to oppose General Cho Kwan's troops who have reached Liuliho. It is reported that the latter number 10,000 men.

Fighting at this point seriously endangers Peking.

The Diplomatic Body met yesterday and sent a warning to the authorities that the Protocol of 1901 requires the maintenance of free traffic on the railway from Peking to Shanhaikwan.

Fighting has already begun between the troops at Hsuchowfu and General Feng Kuo-chang's troops.

A small band of pig-tailed troops arrived at Tukchow on Wednesday and took possession of the arsenal there. There was no resistance on the part of the arsenal guards, but Chang Haui-chi has sent a full regiment to regain possession of the arsenal.

The punitive expedition is attacking Peking from two directions, one from the east led by Cho Kwan, and one from the west led by Tuan Ki Sui.

General Cheng Hsun has received telegrams from Chang Chok-lum and Nei Sze-Chung stating that they are willing to support him, and he has decided to fight Tuan Ki-sui.

RUMOURED FLIGHT OF THE EMPEROR.

It is rumoured that Hsuan Tung has fled.

LUNG CHAI KWONG THANKS THE EMPEROR.

Lung Chai Kong has telegraphed to Hsuan Tung thanking him for his appointment (as Admiral of Kwangtung)

GENERAL FENG KWO CHENG AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Fifteen provinces have telegraphed electing General Feng Kuo-chang acting President, but the General is not willing to act unless Tuan Ki-sui forms a Cabinet. The latter telegraphs stating that he is assuming the commandership of the punitive expedition and therefore he is unable to accept the Premiership.

General Feng Kuo-chang has ordered all General Chang Hsun's soldiers, stationed at Pukow and Hakwan, to leave Kiangsu. They have complied with the order.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO THE PROVINCES.

SHANGHAI, July 5.

The Vice-President of the Republic has appealed to all Governors, denouncing the Imperial Military leader and the restoration of the Monarchy. Meanwhile, the President of the Republic is sheltering in the Japanese Legation. The pro-Republican movement is daily strengthening.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FIGHTING NEAR PEKING.

PEKING, July 5.

Fighting has begun at Langfang which is half way to Tientsin.

CHANG HSUN VIRTUALLY STANDS ALONE.

SHANGHAI, July 6.

The Peking and Tientsin Railway was torn up this morning at Langfang by General Chang Hsun's troops. The Foreign Military authorities are sending off detachments to restore communication. Tuan Chi-jui is now at Machang on the Tientsin-Pukow line, 40 miles south of Tientsin, in command of the Eighth Division which is preparing to march to Peking on behalf of the Republic.

The provinces generally are reported to be calm.

It is recognised that Chang Hsün virtually stands alone, and even his former allies are now against him.

CHINESE FLEEING FROM THE CAPITAL.

PEKING, June 6.

The situation is becoming serious. Every train, for the past few days, has been packed with Chinese fleeing to Tientsin, and the interruption of communications caused a panic. The foreign Hotels are full of refugees.

Small American and Japanese reinforcements are endeavouring to come up from Tientsin to protect the Legations, but their arrival may be delayed by the fighting at Langfang, where 5,000 followers of General Chang Haun, who is the author of the recent *coup d'etat*, are opposing the advance guards of 20,000 Republican troops.

One thousand followers of General Chang Haun and 3,000 other Imperialists have taken up positions astride the Peking Hankow Railway, four miles from Peking, ready to oppose the 10,000 troops commanded by Tsao Kun, the Governor of Chihli, and which have reached Liuliho, which is 25 miles from Peking.

It is feared that a serious situation will arise if the Imperialists are defeated and retreat to Peking, which they would probably loot.

THE MAGISTRACY.

CONFISCATION OF OPIUM.

Mr. J. R. Wood this morning granted the application made by Lance Sergeant Shannon last Thursday, for the confiscation of 323 taels of prepared opium, other than Government opium.

It will be remembered that Sergeant Shannon and a party of Chinese constables discovered the opium in the chain locker of a steamer lying in the harbour.

The vessel on which the opium was found belongs to the Yuen Sing Fat Steamship Company. The manager of the company appeared in Court this morning and stated that his firm did not claim the opium, and did not care whether or not the drug was confiscated.

AN ENGINEER'S BAIL ESTREATED.

Thomas McCartney, a ship's engineer, failed to appear before Mr. Wood this morning to answer to a charge of being drunk and disorderly last night at West Point.

His Worship ordered that the defendant's bail of $5 be estreated.

PLAYING FANTAN IN THE STREET.

A Chinese this morning pleaded guilty to a charge of playing fantan in the street and was fined $3 by Mr. Wood.

AN OLD DODGE.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese coal coolie was charged with stealing coal from the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Sergeant Wills said that it was an old dodge for coolies, whilst working coal on the Praya wall, to throw large pieces of coal into the harbour at high tide, and then, at low tide, wade into the water and carry the coal away.

His Worship imposed a fine of $4 with the alternative of seven days' hard labour.

THEFT BY A BOY.

Mr. Wood this morning sentenced a small Chinese boy to ten strokes of the birch on the charge of stealing a watch and chain from the coolie quarters of the Dairy Farm at Pokfulum.

SEVENTEEN GAMBLERS.

Seventeen Chinese were lined up before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning on the charge of gambling at No. 65 High Street, West Point.

All seventeen defendants pleaded not guilty to the charge, but, after evidence was heard, each defendant was fined $2.

£97,000 FOR PICTURES.

The following prices were realised at a sale of pictures in London recently: Turner's "Constance" fetched the biggest figure of the day, 4,050 guineas, while "Windsor Castle" made 3,300 guineas (as against 1,700 guineas nine years ago), and "Worcester" 3,000 guineas. Amongst other high prices for pictures of the English school, Walker's "Marlow Ferry," realised 2,500 and this "Fishmonger's Shop" 1,200 guineas.

A total of £97,000 was obtained in a two days' sale.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND

The following is the Subscription List to date:—

Acknowledged to 8th June, 1917	$21,731.40
Since received:—	
Kowloon Customs Staff, per Mr. O. D. Gander	40.00
Mr. Ho Kom-tong	500.00
Mr. E. J. Grist	5.00
T.C.D. (Bridge)	5.70
Mr. F. G. Becke, Whampoa. June sub.	20.00
M.S.S. July	5.00
Collected by Mrs. W. E. L. Shenton (List No. 2):—	
The Oil Kings	30.00
J.O.H., F.C.J., R.H., P.P., G.A.P., F.G., at $10	60.00
H.W.D., H.W.K., at $6	12.00
G.T.E., A.W.L.R., G.E.S., F.A.W., S.W., J.McH., N.S.B., N.S.M., C.B.R., W.T.H., J.S.D., S.G.N., C.H.P.H., G.S.A., H.H., S.H.D., E.W.P., J.V.R., R.S., H.R.L.D., A.S., at $5	105.00
A.D.G.	4.00
J.H.R., R.K., E.A., J.B., F.B., P.H.H., "Wallaby H.," W.S., G.M.S., J.H.B., at $3	30.00
A.R.A., J.R.K., F.W.J., W.B., D.J.F., R.W.M., C.H.D., R.G.H., R.J.N., C.H.R., R.J.R., T.R.C., J.A.R., H.E.M., R.T.B., A.S.E., T.C.D., W.J.H., G.B.J., O.B., W.R.M., C.B.R., A.O.L., F.S.T., G.G., E.G.S., J.H.C.G., G.A.T., K.M.C., A.D., at $2	60.00
Miss Moore, G.M.L., R.M., T.C.N., H.F.C., at $1	5.00
W.E.L.S.	16.00
Donations for June:—	
"Orderly Pay"	20.00
"Minoru" $3.00, "Atkins" $1.20, D.S.P. $1.05	5.25
	$22,683.44

Expended to 8th June	$21,592.93	
Since expended:—		
300,000 Cigarettes sent to the Troops at the Front	912.40	
2 Cases sent to the Troops at Matilda Hospital	5.00	
1 Case sent to Rev. Hastings for Naval Ratings in Hongkong	5.00	
		22,515.33
Balance on hand		$168.11

W. A. DOWLEY,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1917.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

From Major O. Wheeler, 7th Orf. and Bucks. Lt. Infantry, April 13th 1917:—

Please accept for yourself and all subscribers to your fund the heartiest thanks of all ranks of this battalion for the very generous gift of Cigarettes received this morning.

It is hardly necessary for me to say how very welcome such an addition to our weekly ration is. In our case it is most especially so, as we are in a zone where no civilians are allowed, and owing to the difficulties of transport it is very difficult to run a regimental canteen. 60 per cent. of our men have now been in this country 18 months or more and during that time they have had no leave even to Salonika. To such, you can well realise that they do count and are not forgotten by those whose job may not be in the firing line.

Yours very truly.

From Major H. C. Crozier, for O.C. 1/Royal Dublin Fus., April 28th, 1917:—

I have much pleasure in writing to you on behalf of the Officers and men for your kind gift of 10,000 Woodbine Cigarettes duly received per the B.A. Tobacco Company, Ltd. They were distributed to the men the day after some tiring operations and, I need hardly say, very much appreciated. The "fag" is a great "stand-by" to most of them.

It is very nice to receive a gift from so far East. I think the few old hands left will make for some port of the East as soon as they can get away from this sort of drainage system and we have finished with the Hun.

Again with many thanks,
Yours truly.

From P. Erskine Lee, C.F. for the Commanding Officer, 7th K.S.L.I., May 10th, 1917:—

It was very kind of you and those who subscribed to the "Cigarette and Tobacco Fund," to send us the 10,000 Woodbine Cigarettes. They came at a very great moment for we had no cigarettes and the men were just getting ready for the attack on Easter Monday morning and "Woodbines" are the great favourite still. The cigarettes we were able to get in various Canteens did not make up for the lack of Woodbines. You will be glad to know that the Battalion did very well indeed, gained all its objectives without serious loss and at the end of the first day's fighting, the men, thanks largely to you, had got a decent smoke left. We are still at it, and are worrying the Bosche who is very "nervy."

With very many thanks for your kindness,

I am, Yours very truly.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor's weekly share report dated 6th July, says:—

It is regrettable that no improvement can be recorded in our market during the period under review. Sterling Exchange has risen to 2/6⅞. Demand on London, and a new and apparently serious development has taken place in the Chinese Political Puzzle. An attempt to re-establish the Manchu Monarchy appears likely to lead to general chaos and bloodshed. It can only be hoped that this new phase will be of short duration. In the meantime the Chinese are nervous and worried, which is not to the benefit of the Share Market. Shanghai has again come to a dead stop pending the development of political happenings.

RUBBER is quoted 2/6 per lb. buyers (Plantation). The decline in price is referred to in the Circular of a Straits contemporary as the "Customary June set back."

BANKS have sellers at $680.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Cantons are on offer at $340 and Unions at $855. There is an enquiry from the North for Yangtszes at $190, (Exchange 73). North Chinas can be placed at Tls. 133.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires have changed hands at $325, China Fires at $143 are without business.

SHIPPING.—Douglases are quiet at $85, Deferred Indos are somewhat firmer with buyers offering $101 for cash and equivalent rates forward. Star Ferries have improved to a buying quotation of $29.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are very dull with sellers at $98, Malabons at $29 might find buyers.

OILS AND MINING.—Langkats are wanted at Tls. 15 in the North, Raubs at $2.45 are unchanged, Tronohs are nominal at 25/6, and Urals at 30/-. There are buyers of Shells at 120/- cum all. Kailans at 34/6 could be placed.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Kowloon Wharves under the pressure of forced sales have been done at $72, $71 and $70, at the latter rate there are buyers. Hongkong Docks are very quiet at $115, Shanghai Docks are Tls. 95, market steady.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—West Points are quiet at $72½, Hongkong Lands have changed hands at $94, Hongkong Hotels at $97 are in request. Centrals are on offer at $94, and Kowloon Lands at $33. Humphreys have been done at $8½.

COTTON MILLS.—The outbreak in the North has apparently paralysed deliveries of Yarn and Cloth for the time being, and the market for Mill shares has followed suit. The following nominal quotations give present prices. Ewos Tls. 155, Kung Yiks Tls. 14.60, Shanghai Cottons Tls. 124, Yangtszepoos Tls. 5.70.

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.—Hongkong Electrics are wanted at $48, but no sellers are in evidence, China Lights remain at $4½. Hongkong Trams are in some demand—probably due to the possibility of trouble on the main land, $6.40 is offered but sellers are scarce.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Watsons are still in request at $8. Cements have been done at $7.30, China Providents at $7.90 are nominal as are China Borneos at $7. Dairy Farms at $23, and Hongkong Ices at $151. Waterboats remain unaltered at $13, with no business passing. Ropes at $27 are wanted. William Powells have sellers at $6½.

EXCHANGE.—The demand rate on London is 2/6⅜ and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 66.

THE YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, Cotton and Yarn Brokers of Hongkong, write:—

Never in the annals of Yarn Trade such phenominal charges were experienced, as are passing during the period under review.

As anticipated in our last report of 15th ult., the activity in our market was surprisingly great and the rates advanced during the interval from $8 to $15 per bale.

The Chinese buyers, convinced as they were of the enormous rise in the price of Cotton and other materials as well as about the great shortage of tonnage in Bombay in the near future, have made a big forward business resulting in about 12,000 bales at very high prices, which under present unusual conditions of trade seem to a further increasing tendency.

Notwithstanding all this abnormal activity, the clearances are rather slow, which indicates that the up-country demand has not equally responded to the great eagerness shown by our local buyers.

All this very healthy tone is suddenly marred by the great political upheaval in China which has taken place since past few days and at the close our market remains quiet but steady.

Total sales 12,000 bales. Stocks are estimated at 20,000 bales including 20,000 bales bargained for inclusive of goods to arrive.

CHINA'S TRADE.

The Returns of Trade, for the quarter January to March 1917, published by order of the Inspector General of Customs, have just been received. It is noteworthy that the returns of dues and duties at the various Customs stations show a total of Tls. 9,189,869, as compared with Tls. 8,790,975 in the corresponding quarter of 1916.

We give below the comparative returns for ports south of Shanghai:—

	1917	1916
Shanghai	2,712,438·675	2,542,226·221
Soochow	17,727·997	27,883·781
Hangchow	31,561·599	40,734·898
Ningpo	82,084·611	95,321·083
Wenchow	10,142·376	10,537·201
Santuao	2,176·091	3,328·226
Foochow	105,439·277	133,149·732
Amoy	86,616·289	107,561·304
Swatow	288,052·445	316,599·012
Canton	617,497·100	624,945·051
Kowloon	73,322·531¶	56,041·553
Kowloon Railway Collections	20,804·182	2,732·351
Lapa	37,634·382	37,304·760
Kongmoon	45,235·161	38,115·112
Shamshui	39,798·605	38,408·717
Wuchow	120,130·569	150,944·549
Nanning	39,483·284	44,903·488
Kiungchow	37,045·395	37,912·928
Pakhoi	17,450·883	14,157·324
Lungchow	770·282	1,748·165

¶ Including Likin and Chingles Tax. Import, Hk. Tls. 30,514·710—Loc. Tls. 33,934·401; Export, Hk. Tls. 7,612·588 =Loc. Tls. 8,365·708; Total, Hk. Tls. 38,127·298=Loc. Tls. 42,409·110.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE ITALIAN FRONT

A SUCCESSFUL SURFACE ATTACK.

LONDON, July 6.

"An Italian official message states:—

By a surprise attack, we pushed forward our line to the north-west of Velo, on the Carso sector, capturing outposts and taking prisoners.

We maintained our ground against violent counter-attacks, throwing back the enemy in disorder with considerable losses.

THE EGYPTIAN THEATRE OF THE WAR.

LONDON, July 6.

An official despatch from Egypt states:—

The situation is unchanged. There has been considerable artillery activity. We put out of action thirteen enemy guns during June, and destroyed many gun emplacements.

The health of the troops is satisfactory, and hospital admissions are lower than the average for Egypt, for the five years before the war.

NARROW ESCAPE OF MR. HOLMAN.

LONDON, July 6.

The Hon. Mr. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, had a remarkable escape from death when visiting the Front in France.

A heavy shell exploded a few yards away, and Mr. Holman was knocked down, bruised and had his clothes torn. He was taken to Headquarters suffering from severe shock. He has not gone to hospital and it is hoped that he will completely recover.

ARGENTINE AND GERMANY.

DEMAND FOR AN IMMEDIATE APOLOGY.

LONDON, July 6.

A telegram from Buenos Aires states that the Argentine Government has despatched a Note to Germany demanding an immediate apology and an indemnity, for sinking the *Oriana Toro*, and also a guarantee that the Argentine Flag shall be respected. A rupture is imminent.

THE AUSTRIAN AMNESTY.

ZURICH, July 6.

The Imperial amnesty to political offenders is absorbing attention. The German parties are bitterly indignant but do not dare to openly criticise the Sovereign.

Both the Premier and the Foreign Minister were surprised when they heard the news, as they had not previously received intimation of the Emperor's intention.

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS.

TO AID MARINE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

LONDON, July 6.

King George's Fund for Sailors was inaugurated at the Mansion House. It is announced that Prince Albert will be President.

The object of the Fund is to secure a more efficient aid for Marine Benevolent Institutions. The list of subscriptions is headed by the P. & O. Company, with a donation of £3,000, Lord Inchcape, £1,000, and several other Shipping Companies £1,000 each. The total, so far, exceeds £30,000.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, in a speech, dwelt on the difficult tasks of the Mercantile Marine and the Navy against the enemy's methods of despair. He described the wonderful acts of bravery of merchant seamen, including that of the drifter *Gowanlee*, which was armed with one six-pounder gun. Three Austrian cruisers ordered her to surrender and the Drifter's Captain replied by calling for three cheers and firing the six-pounder. The drifter escaped. Admiral Jellicoe added:—"That is the spirit which will win the war, and win it quickly."

BRITISH MINE-SWEEPER SUNK.

LONDON, July 6.

The Admiralty announces that a mine-sweeper in the Mediterranean struck a mine and sank. Ten of the crew are missing.

FURTHER LOANS BY THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

The United States has lent a further £20,000,000 to Great Britain and £12,000,000 to Italy.

DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIA'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

PROPOSAL TO ENTRUST THE WORK TO AMERICANS.

NEW YORK, July 6.

The Petrograd Correspondent of the Associated Press telegraphs:—

"A special Mining Committee of the Russian Ministry of Commerce has decided to recommend the transfer to American hands, of the bulk of Russia's mines and mineral deposits.

M. Malavkin, the Director of the Mining Department, has submitted to the Committee a scheme which includes the offer of the Island of Sakhalien to American capitalists for the working of petroleum and of coal deposits, a similar transfer of several districts in Siberia, and also the gold mines at Altai, the copper mines in the Caucasus and the railroads in the Ural Mountains.

M. Paltchinski, the Assistant Minister of Commerce, has supported the scheme and the Committee has resolved to recommend M. Malavkin's plan, on the condition that America undertakes to employ Russian labour and technical assistants as far as possible.

LARGE RUSSIAN ORDERS FOR ROLLING STOCK.

PETROGRAD, July 6.

The American Commission has been investigating the Russian railways and it is reported that they are advising the purchase of larger cars and locomotives. The Commission, with the Provisional Government's approval, has already ordered from the United States, rolling stock to the value of 750,000,000 Roubles.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER.

LONDON, July 6.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Irish Convention would meet at Dublin on July 27, in order to deal with the preliminary business, including the appointment of a chairman. The Premier said he thought it was obviously better that the Convention should choose a chairman. The Government had suggested that Mr. Duke should be temporary chairman. The Convention would be free to sit elsewhere than in Dublin, if it wished. Representative Irishmen from all parts of Ireland would come together in a spirit of conciliation and goodwill.

Mr. Lloyd George added that he felt sure they would do all they could to secure a settlement of the old discords which had afflicted their country, and the Government would give all the help it could. (Cheers.)

ADDITIONAL BREWING OF BEER.

LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Commons, during a further debate on the brewing of an additional 33 per cent. of beer, Mr. Cave said that 13 per cent. of the additional brewing would be a low gravity brew, for agriculturalists and munition workers.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 5.

The Jockey Club Stewards have decided to allot 28 days racing to Newmarket, and twelve days elsewhere.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 6.

The silver market is quiet and featureless.

Messrs. Samuel, Montague & Company's report states that a good undertone is revealed by the recovery of the price to 39¾d. The market is so sensitive that any considerable special demand is immediately felt. The Shanghai Exchange has fallen back during the week, but the movement does not appear to be connected with the Restoration of the Emperor. The Indian Treasury's holding of silver is now over twenty crores.

THE DERBY.

LONDON, July 6.

The Derby will be run at Newmarket on July 31, and The Oaks on August 2.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headline to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and it just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CANADA AND CONSCRIPTION.

OTTAWA, July 6.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Conscription Bill by 118 votes to 55.

Twenty six Liberals supported the second reading and on the announcement of the vote the National Anthem was sung.

The second stage was followed by an all-night sitting during which three amendments were voted down. Only nine members supported the motion for rejection.

Sir Wilfred Laurier's amendment was defeated by 111 votes to 62, although the entire Quebec contingent, except two Cabinet Members, supported it.

SPIES IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

There are indications that the Department of Justice will be asked to investigate the matter. It is significant that Senator Chamberlain, of the Senate Military Committee, expresses the opinion that spies in the various Governmental Departments are furnishing information to Germany, by means of wireless stations in Central and South America. He says: "When these spies are discovered they ought to be shot or hanged. That there are spies I have not the slightest doubt."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACK GAINS NOTHING.

LONDON, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at the French headquarters, referring to the enemy attack on Chemin-des-Dames, says:—

Had the attack succeeded the enemy would have regained at a single blow two-thirds of a coveted observatory crest, but as it turned out they gained nothing, taking neither ground nor prisoners and leaving heaps of dead in front of their trenches. Hence the enemy's hope of achieving a notable success to offset the Russian victory and the appearance of American troops in France was signally cheated. Several thousands of killed and wounded, including the best of his "shock" troops, is all the German Commander has to show for the latest and weightiest attempt to recover Chemin-des-Dames.

The attack was heaviest in the eastern sector between Cerny and the California Plateau, where the crest held by the French was barely 100 yards wide at places, and nowhere more than a kilometre. A very slight gain would have given the enemy all he needed, for victories are measured by yards along that narrow shell-pocketed ridge overlooking the Ailette. But the Germans, although they paid the full price, have not gained a single yard.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY BUSY.

LONDON, July 5.

A French communiqué says:—There has been fairly considerable reciprocal artillery activity in the regions of Moronvilliers, Preanay and Hill 304.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down by machine-gun fire.

FURTHER BRITISH ADVANCE.

LONDON, July 5.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We have slightly advanced our line south-westward of Hollebeke on a 600 yards front.

We successfully raided the vicinity of Weiltje and Nieuport.

ENEMY AERODROMES BOMBED.

LONDON, July 5.

The Admiralty announces:—On the night of July 3-4, naval aeroplanes dropped several tons of bombs on the aerodromes at Ghistelles and Nieumanster, seaplanes sheds at Ostend and a train at Zerrin. The machines returned safely.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

STUBBORN ENEMY RESISTANCE.

LONDON, July 5.

A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, says:—We repulsed attacks eastward of Brzezany and eastward of Lipitzadolnaia.

The enemy is offering a stubborn resistance on the heights westward and southward of Pendjvin in the Caucasus.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IS ENERGETIC.

AMSTERDAM, July 5.

In the Reichstag the War Minister said that the British had presumably planned the greater actions to the north of Arras. He asserted that the French were exhausted. He admitted that the Russian offensive was energetic, and declared that the abandonment of the Salonika enterprise was improbable.

Herr Zimmerman stated that the nullification of Brazil's neutrality did not mean a declaration of war.

THE RUSSIAN AMAZONS.

PETROGRAD, July 5.

At the blessing of the Colours of the Women's Contingent there were also numerous other women volunteers, one corps present including six-feet women of a naval guard of Cossacks who stood up in their saddles carrying banners inscribed:—"Among the Cossacks there are no deserters." The women's banners also included:—"Death is better than shame." "Do not marry traitors."

The contingent went in procession, led by Commander Madame Botchkereva, who has already won two St. George's Crosses for bravery at the front where she led several desperate enterprises.

Mrs. Pankhurst regards her as a most remarkable character for simple-minded determination and innate courage. Cheering crowds lined the streets. No Maximalists or anarchists were present.

SPIES AND AIR-RAIDS.

LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government had no evidence that enemy agents in England had supplied information enabling the enemy to choose the time and place for the recent air-raids on England.

SPIES IN AMERICA.

SCRANTON (Pennsylvania), July 5.

Joseph Graber, Organiser of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been arrested and charged as a spy in the employ of Germany.

The Federal Authorities state that German money poured into the anthracite coal districts where recently there have been a dozen strikes.

MINE-LAYING BY NEUTRALS.

LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government had every intention of obtaining adequate reparation from any neutral which could be proved to have permitted a minelaying ship bearing a neutral flag to leave its ports.

VICTORIA CROSS AWARDS.

LONDON, July 5.

The *Gazette* announces that the Victoria Cross has been awarded to Second Lieut. Arthur Henderson, already the holder of the Military Cross, of the Argylls, for most conspicuous bravery. He led an attack through an enemy front line and captured and consolidated his objective. He was subsequently killed.

Private J. Readitt, of the South Lancs. Regiment, who, when working down a deep water-course advanced five times, despite close range machine-gun fire. On each occasion he was the sole survivor. These advances drove the enemy back 300 yards. Subsequently, on his own initiative, Pte. Readitt organised and carried out several more advances and lengthily held out despite counter-attacks, thus saving the left flank of his battalion.

THE ARGENTINE WHEAT EMBARGO.

LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government had made every effort to secure the removal of the Argentine embargo on the export of wheat, but up to the present it has been unsuccessful.

THE DOUBLE INCOME TAX QUESTION.

LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Commons, during the Committee stage of the Finance Bill, a proposal was made that a deduction should be made from British income-tax where the Dominions income-tax had been paid, equivalent to to the amount of that tax, but not exceeding 3/6d in the pound.

Colonel Croft and other speakers urged that the income-tax for the Dominions was mainly a war tax, and was the last tax that should be doubled here.

Mr. Wilson Fox strongly supported the proposal, as a simple act of justice.

Referring to the statements that a a double income-tax caused the removal of the head offices of companies from England to the Dominions, he emphasised the importance to the trade revenue of Britain of having the head offices in England.

Sir J. Reid strongly pressed the matter upon the Chancellor's consideration.

Mr. Bonar Law said that while he felt as strongly as anybody upon the Imperial side of the question, he could not accept the proposal. The question was not whether or not some readjustment should be made but whether it should be made in war time, and in the present financial situation. He pointed out what the effect of the proposal would be if the Dominions proposed an income-tax of 3/6d in the pound. The Dominions would get the whole of that amount and the Imperial Government nothing.

The proposal was finally rejected by 142 votes to 86.

DUTCH PROFITEERING.

LONDON, July 5.

It is authoritatively stated that profiteering has been a considerable factor in the disturbances in Holland.

ADDITIONAL BREWING OF BEER.

LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Government had decided to permit the brewing of an additional 33 per cent. of beer during the September quarter to meet the needs of munition workers and agriculturists in the hot weather.

MR. McKENNA: BANKER.

BECOMES A COLLEAGUE OF SIR EDWARD HOLDEN.

The Right Hon. Reginald McKenna has been elected a director of the London City and Midland Bank. In thus entering the banking world, Mr. McKenna has followed the example of other ex Chancellors of the Exchequer, for Mr. Goschen, Mr Ritchie, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, and Mr Austen Chamberlain joined great financial concerns after giving up the direction of the nation's finances.

The head of the London City and Midland Bank is Sir Edward Holden, one of the most prominent bankers of the day, who during the war has made several valuable speeches on the nation's war finance and made crushing exposures of Germany's financial position.

Sir Edward has made many bold strokes for his bank, and two years ago strengthened the directorate by securing Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson, the eminent Anglo-Italian financier and statesman. The London City and Midland has in a quarter of a century absorbed 24 banks, with deposits amounting to 50 millions sterling, and apart from the Bank of England now probably holds the premier position in the banking world. Sir Edward Holden is a Free Trader and formerly Liberal M.P. for the Heywood Division of Lancashire.

THE HILL OF GOLD.

YOUNG EMIGRANT WHO BECAME A MILLIONAIRE.

The death is announced in Home papers of Mr William Knox D'Arcy, of Stammore Hall Middlesex. He was 67 years of age.

Mr D'Arcy's death recalls the romance of a young emigrant who afterwards made his fortune out of a rich gold mine in Queensland. At the age of 16—as soon as he had left Westminster School—young D'Arcy went out to Queensland. It was some time, however, before he struck the wonderful mine which was destined to make him a millionaire.

In 1882, the mine, which consists of a hill some 500ft. high, was discovered by three brothers named Morgan. They did not realise the extent of their wealth, and sold out to Mr D'Arcy and his partner, Mr Tom Hare, for £30,000.

A limited company was formed, the shares being divided among a fortunate few. In one year the Mount Morgan Mine paid £1,150,000 in dividends on a paid-up capital of £875,000. That year Mr D'Arcy returned to England: but the Mount Morgan Mine went on making wealth. In its first 12 years the company paid £4,000,000 in dividends.

Afterwards the mine became the best copper-producing property in Australia. When Mr D'Arcy returned home he was elected to the Carlton Club, and he bought two estates. He wife died in 1897, and a year or two after he married Miss Nina Boucicault, sister of Miss Mary Boucicault, the Australian singer, and herself highly talented.

Mr D'Arcy was also interested in Persian oilfields and other enterprises.

NEW TOBACCO PRICES AT HOME.

DECISION OF THE WHOLESALE DEALERS.

A meeting of wholesale tobacco dealers was held in London recently at the Great Eastern Hotel (Mr. H. Preedy, of Dudley, presiding), when the following revised retail prices were agreed upon:—

All tobacco and snuff to be advanced 2d. per ounce, except tobacco manufactured in bond and other expensive brands; cigarettes sold by weight to be increased by 2d. to 3d. per ounce; 1d. packet cigarettes to be advanced to 1¼d.; 1½d. packets to 1¾d.; 2½d. packets to 3¼d.; 3d. packets to 4d.; 3½d. packets to 4½d.; 4d. packets to 5d.; and all packet cigarettes above these prices to be increased at the rate of 1½d. per 10.

It was decided that British cigars sold at prices ranging from 1½d. to 3½d. should be increased a half-penny each, and higher-class British cigars a penny each.

Bristol tobacco manufacturers have not yet completed the revision of their price lists. Bristol retailers raised their charges on the same basis as in London and elsewhere—2d. per ounce on tobacco and 1d. per 10 cigarettes—but they expressed considerable doubt whether those increases would meet the additional tax and the heavy cost falling on the manufacturers.

DYING GERMAN PRINCE.

"IF I AM ANYTHING, I AM A SPORT."

Glimpses of the last days of Prince Karl Friedrich nephew of the Kaiser, who was wounded when flying and taken prisoner by the Austrlians, are given in the account sent home by the Rev. M. Caldwell, a Baptist minister, who is official chaplain to the German prisoners in the General Hospital in France. It appears in the "*British Weekly.*"

"The Australians, whose prisoner I became," the Prince told Mr. Caldwell, "treated me with the greatest kindness. They are sportsmen and great men. I have a wonderful admiration for them. If I am anything, I am a sport. I have played tennis with Wilding and other first-class players. I shall never forget the jolly time I had in England when I played them all. The kindness which has surrounded me since I became a prisoner has brought back the memory of those days. The Australians were good to me; the officers and soldiers who attended me coming down the line were very considerate, and the whole atmosphere of this hospital is kindness. I am grateful to you and all who wish me well. I lie here a helpless prisoner, but I have no regrets. I did my best for my country, and I am not sorry I am finished with the war. I want to live. I am young and when the war is over I shall go back and help to build up my nation again."

"He shook hands with me each time I came and went," says Mr. Caldwell. "An hour or so before he died I prayed with him. He was very weak and ill. When I finished he opened his eyes and with a smile said: 'Thank you, thank you very much.' He soon fell into unconsciousness, from which he never recovered."

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HONGKONG.

MUSIC AND LAUGHTER AT MEMORIAL SERVICE.

ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF THE "JEWISH MARK TWAIN."

With music and laughter instead of tears, the first anniversary of the death of Sholem Aleichem was celebrated last month in the Manhattan Opera House and in many Jewish homes in New York. That was according to the last wish of the "Jewish Mark Twain," the merriest and maddest and saddest of Yiddish fun-makers.

Long before the doors opened men and women from the east side and the Bronx, from Williamsburg and Brownsville gathered in front of the theatre. They were disappointed when the announcement was made that all the seats had been sold the day before. As many as could be permitted, under the fire laws, to stand in the rear of the house were admitted and the others turned away. The east side, which measures greatness by funerals, marvelled at the size of the crowd that appeared for the second burial of Sholem Aleichem ("Peace be with you"), not as well known by his real name, Solomon Rabinovitz.

His most humorous sketches were recited—his "Last Will and Testament," "If I Were Rothschild" and, finally, "There Are No Deaths." Yiddish, English, Hebrew and Russian mingled in the programme, the first predominating.

Not the least of the honour paid to the departed laugh-giver was the appearance on the stage of the members of the Cantors' Association of Greater New York. Men whose names are household words in every orthodox Jewish family and who seldom sing except upon sacred occasions in the synagogue, stood together and chanted in chorus the "Yoshev B'sether" at the opening of the entertainment, and closed the evening with the solemn "Ach Elohim." Among the soloists whose names appeared upon the programme were Mischa Levitzki, Maurice Dambois and Maximilian Pilzer.

Though every age was represented in the audience, the number of young persons was notable. Boys and girls who have forsaken the Yiddish of their parents for the brusque and businesslike English of the streets, returned to hear once more the droll description of King Ahasvarash and to revel in the queer idioms and turns of speech that go back beyond the Jewish settlements in the Pale to the Judengassen of the Middle Ages.

The meeting was conducted by the Sholem Aleichem Memorial Association, and the Schnorers' Association. "A schnorer," explained Jacob Marinoff, one of the committeemen in charge, "is some one who wants something for nothing, and since every man does, we chose that name as the broadest we could find for the society." The Schnorers' Association has no dues and no enrolment. Any one may attend its meetings.

The proceeds of the meeting will be used by the Sholem Aleichem Volks Fund for publishing cheap editions of the humorist's works. That, also, is according to the will of the dead humorist.

ST. DUNSTANS' HOSTEL.

The Report just issued of St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors covers the year ending March 31st, 1917, and is a heartening record of progress.

A well-known author who has frequently been over St. Dunstan's, after a recent visit told Sir Arthur Pearson he despaired of ever mastering the geography of the place, for fresh buildings seemed to have a way of springing up in the night, and directly each building was completed its extension was begun.

The facts recorded in the Report confirm this view.

"At the time of writing this Report," we are told, "the blind inmates of St. Dunstan's and its Annexes are 354 in number, and the accommodation has recently been extended to a degree which will make it possible to welcome nearly as many more."

BERLIN'S NEWSPAPERS.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

The whole of the Berlin newspapers early in May telegraphed to von Bethmann-Hollweg declaring that owing to the shortage of paper and coal it would be impossible for them to publish from the beginning of the following week and demanding an immediate remedy. They asserted that the political consequences of the stoppage of the newspapers would be fatal. Presumably some arrangement has been made for supplies.

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§ "JOSHIN MARU"	Sunday,	15th July, at 10 a.m.
* "SOSHU MARU"	Thursday,	19th July, at 9 a.m.

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SHANGHAI	SUNNING	July 10, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	July 12, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUEICHOW	July 14, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	July 14, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	July 17, at Noon.

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MANILA	*YUENSANG*	SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 p.m.

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	18,000	17th July.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	27th July.
TENYO MARU	22,000	10th August.
†NIPPON MARU	11,000	25th August.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	7th September.
†PERSIA MARU	9,000	22nd September.

†Omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO Via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons
ANYO MARU	18,500
KIYO MARU	17,200
SEIYO MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, *AGENT,*
KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.	STEAMER. Displacement	SAILING DATE.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE Via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA	§ INABA MARU, Capt. Higo, Tons 12,500	MONDAY, 16th July, at Noon.
	§ YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Terada, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 1st August at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§ AKI MARU, Capt. Yoshikawa, Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, 13th July at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§ ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Itsuno, Tons 16,000	SATURDAY, 14th July at 11 a.m.
	§ HITACHI MARU, Capt. Tominaga, Tons 13,500	WEDNESDAY, 18th July at 11 a.m.
	§ IYO MARU, Capt. Takano, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 31st July at 11 a.m.
	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Toki, Tons 10,000	SATURDAY, 14th July.
KOBE	JINSEN MARU, Capt. Nagaya, Tons 6,000	TUESDAY, 10th July.
LONDON Via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA	FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.	
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO		

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

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(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON

For dates of departure and further information apply to

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B. MORI, *Manager.*

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *Keishin Maru*, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 12th July, 1917, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 12th July, 1917, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, July 5, 1917. 1933

JOINT SERVICE OF THE "NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "RINDJANI," having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon, the 12th July, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 16th July, 1917, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th July, 1917, at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents,

Hongkong, July 5, 1917. 1934

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Central Location.

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Best of Food and Service.

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J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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	Cts.
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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo.	Due Marseilles 1917,	Due London 1917.

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transhipments),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
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Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSE SAILINGS:

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THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

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S. S. CHINA
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5th, - FRIDAY, NOV. 16th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

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EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
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FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Otto Reiss & Co., Canton. General Agents

NEWS FROM HOME.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, June 5.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

A correspondent writes:—"With reference to the Prime Minister's statement on import restrictions, I hear that the governments of the United States, France, and Japan are in negotiation with the Foreign Office with a view to a special agreement regarding the new embargoes on imports into this country. It is not known what particular concessions the United States and France are asking, but respecting Japan I am told the authorities in Tokio desire that lenient treatment should be accorded to silk piece goods, and other general goods from that country. Generally speaking, however, it is not expected that the import restrictions and prohibitions will have so serious an effect on Japan's export trade as was at first generally thought at Tokio."

ANXIOUS GERMANY.

Germany is worried over the future outlook, as well as about the war itself. The Chinese Minister has left Berlin for Copenhagen, with his staff, and will remain there during the war. The Chilian Minister is leaving for Berne rather than continue relations with the Huns, and Argentine is protesting against the sinking of her shipping.

Thus there are visions of difficulties for German trade in China and South America after the war—those two markets on which she had set her heart for dumping her goods when the rest of the world was unfriendly. Think of the thousands of interned Germans in this country who have been learning Spanish all this time in order to start again in South America, on account of the unhealthiness of this climate for Huns after the war." Think also of the Huns baulked of their chance to 'do' John Chinaman with cheap and flashy goods and long credits. Poor Huns of Commerce!

HONGKONG CHINESE COMPLIMENTED.

Twenty Chinese sailors were charged at the Old Bailey with rioting at the docks this week. Two were discharged and the rest bound over. They had all professed complete ignorance of English, but one of the two discharged ones was so delighted at getting free that he gave his name and address in good English. The Recorder smiled but took no action.

The Recorder also complimented Choy Loy, who interpreted the evidence, remarking—"I have never met a man who did his work so well."

Choy Loy is only 21, and manages a boarding-house for Chinese seamen in Limehouse Causeway. He told an interviewer that he learned his English at a Government school in Hongkong. "I left the school" he said, "when I was 15, and went to Honolulu, then worked on board a ship from Singapore to Amsterdam and so to London. I have been here 14 months. At the Old Bailey my difficulty was in getting the Chinese witnesses to answer questions instead of making speeches. I suppose there are about 8,000 Chinese in London, mostly sailors. A good many sailors have been lost in torpedoed ships, but the others do not hang back and are ready to risk their lives. They say little about their adventures and as a rule they are peaceful."

THE BUDGET.

"The latest Budget shows that the American observer was right when he recently wrote to one of his home papers that the two things not scarce here were money and patriotism. We are getting off lightly this time, considering all things, for there is an enormous revenue in excess of the estimates, and we have no new taxation, except an increase in the amusement tax, the tobacco tax and the excess profits tax. The amusement tax will bring in all free tickets also, so the 'dead head' feels aggrieved. But the principle of taxing free tickets is generally conceded to be a just one, and there is a widespread belief that the extra tax on ordinary tickets will not deter people from seeing the shows they want to see.

The profiteer, however, again will have to receive attention, for whereas the new tobacco tax will add about 1½d. to the ounce, the retail prices have already gone up 2d. Thus is the consumer hit every time. Moreover, the tobacco manufacturer pays on the dry leaf and subsequently adds water to the tobacco and sells it with that moisture in it, so he really makes still more. It is quite probable that he will have one of our many controllers after him, now that he is showing himself to be so greedy.

"THE AGENT OF THE ALLIES."

PIERPONT MORGAN'S DANCE OF THE MILLIONS.

John Pierpont Morgan, son of his father and third of his name, is certainly one of the big figures of the war. Without his organising ability and that of his partners it is difficult to see where the Allies would have been at this moment. For a gigantic duty was thrust upon the firm in the early days of the war. It was commissioned to buy war stores for the Allies in America, the remuneration to be 1 per cent. and the expenses.

Nor was this the only service, colossal though it was, that the Morgan firm was asked to render to the Allied cause; it was, indeed, but one of a series of operations of dazzling magnitude. The loan, first of all, represented a sum of £300,000,000; then gold was imported from Europe to the extent of about two-thirds of that sum. Thirdly, a market had to be found for countless millions of American securities, which the Allies desired to sell.

Never, in the history of banking, has so gigantic a business been thrust on the shoulders of a single house, and it is safe to say that no other firm than Morgan's could have undertaken it so successfully.

John Pierpont Morgan, the elder, especially distinguished himself by financing railways and industrial enterprises. He also helped in association with the Drexels, of Philadelphia, to refund his own Government's war debts, the while John Pierpont, junior, was passing through Harvard and qualifying in London for his life's work. To-day he is 50. He is much less exclusively the financier than his father. He has other interests; he has not probably the same constructive ability. A writer in "Leslie's Weekly" pictures him looking forward to ultimate retirement in England. He likes to study the Bible and Shakespeare; he is fond of tennis and yachting and is commodore of the New-York Yacht Club, and he is much attached to the home circle.

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles

IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

Over 50 years success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Storekeepers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

The World's Best Blood Purifier.

CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

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OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 Tons each.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

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These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ld.

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COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings
Chater Road.
TELEPHONE 141.

BANKS

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PAID-UP CAPITAL........$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling £1,500,000@2/=$15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

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A. H. Compton, Esq.
G.T.M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
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W. L. Pattenden, Esq.,
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Hongkong—N.J. STABB, Esq

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ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
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N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, June 5, 1917.

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INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 2½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong May 14, 1915 517

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed 1,125,000
Paid-up 562,500
Reserve Fund... 600,000

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Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
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FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

BANKS

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Agents.
Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1917.

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EISHI ONO,
Manager.
Hongkong, March 12, 1917.

NOTICE.

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Clean Proofs and prompt delivery guaranteed.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL. HONGKONG

6th Sunday after Trinity, July 8th.

Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.)

Hymns, 208, 323, 320, 558, (24), and 551. Service, Merbecke.

Matins (11 a.m.)

Responses, Ferial; Venite, Hayes; Psalms, Purcell; Te Deum, Lawes, Cooke and Hopkins; Benedictus, Garrett; Hymns, 215, 166.

God Save the King.

Evensong (6 p.m.)

Responses, Ferial; Psalms, Goss, Stainer, Hooper; Magnificat, Smart (2nd evening); Nunc Dimittis, Rimbault (29th morning); Hymns, 180, 537, 31.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

Holy Communion at 8 a.m.

Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

Responses, Ferial; Venite, Elvey (Alternative Chant); Psalms, XXXVIII Turle from Purcell, XXXIX Barnby, XL Chants 164 and 165 W.A.; Te Deum, Russell, Jones and Pye; Benedictus, Troutbeck; Hymns, 154, 136, 1 and 554 (2nd Tune).

God Save the King.

Evening Prayer 6 p.m.

Responses, Ferial; Psalms, XLI Goss, XLII Foster, XLIII Wesley, Chant No. 169 W.A.; Magnificat, Beethoven, 27th Morning; Nunc Dimittis, Button, Chant No. 114, W.A.; Hymns, 7, 123, 186 and 130.

Vesper Hymn.

God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Services, July 8th.

Morning at 11 a.m.—Hymns, 128, 236, 429; Psalm, 23.

Evening at 6 p.m.—Hymns, 459, 249, 226, 230.

Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.

Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

Peak Church.

Evening Service at 6.30.

The Gospel Hall.

10 & 12 Pedder Street.

Weekly Services.—Sunday: Breaking of Bread for Believers only 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

Tuesday and Thursday, Bible study 8 p.m.

Friday, Ladies' Bible study 5.30 p.m.

Saturday, Prayer Meeting, p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientist.

MacDonnell Road.

Sundays, 11 a.m.

Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church Wanchai.

Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m.

Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral. Glenealy.

Low Mass at 6, and 9.30 a.m.

High Mass at 8 a.m.

5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo.

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebattik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

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Company, Limited.

1927

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ALL MODELS

		Prices.
2¼ H.P.	Lightweight opposed Cylinders ...	$500.00
5 „	Little Twin ...	$650.00
7-9 „	Big Twin Powerpluss ...	$750.00
7-9 „	Big Twin (Electric Model) ...	$850.00

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4, Des Voeux Road, Central.

TO LET

TO LET.

DEVONIA.—No. 9, Peak Road. Six Roomed Bungalow, with garden and tennis court.

HOUSES in Shameen, Canton. Nos. 31 and 63.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 5, 1917. 1932

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation.

Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to— H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1577

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A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with Tennis Court in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, June 16, 1917.

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

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HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

HOUSES TO LET. Wong-nei-chong Road.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 152, Wellington Street, first floor.

[1251

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EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, July 7, 1917.

On London—	
Bank Wire	2/6¾
„ On demand,	2/6 13/16
„ 30 days' sight	2/6 15/16
„ 4 months' sight,	2/7⅛
Credits, 4 months' sight,	2/7¼
Documentary, 4 months' sight	2/7⅜
On Paris—	
On demand,	354
Credits, 4 months' sight,	364½
On New York—	
On demand,	61⅛
Credits, 60 days sight,	—
On Bombay—	
Wire,	—
On demand,	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire,	—
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand,	109
On Manila—	
On demand,	122
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand,	119½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	45.70
Sovereigns (Banks' Buying rate)	$7.75 n.
Silver (per oz.)	39 13/16 d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	2½ % nom.
Chinese Copper Cash	¾ % p.n.
Chinese Copper Cents	¾ % p.n.
Rate of Native Interest	7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	4½ % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	10 cents.
Half hour	20 „
One hour,	25 „
Three hours,	50 „
Six hours,	70 „
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.),	$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour,	0.60 cents.
Three hours	$1.00
Six hours	1.50.
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.),	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

	With 2 Bearers	*With 4 Bearers.*
Quarter hour,	$0.15	$0.30
Half hour,	0.20	0.40
One hour,	0.30	0.60
Two hours,	0.50	0.80
Three hours,	0.70	1.00
Six hours,	1.00	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	1.50	2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes,	5 cents.
Quarter hour,	10 „
Half hour,	15 „
One hour,	20 „
Every Subsequent hour	20 „

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour,	5 cents.
Half hour,	15 „
Hour,	20 „
Every subsequent hour,	10 „

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than:—

To 4th mile—		
single	75 cents	1 hour.
return	$1.00	2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—		
single	$1.20	2 hours.
return	$1.50	4 „
Beyond 6th to 9th mile—		
single	$1.75	2½ „
return	$2.00	5 „
Beyond 9th to 11th mile—		
single	$2.00	3 „
return	$2.50	7 „

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I

	Not exceeding per passenger.
From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home	04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital	04 „
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower	04 „
From Clock Tower to Race Couse	10 „
From Clock Tower to Bay View House	12 „
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House	08 „
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay	08 „

II.—In the City of Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour,	10 cents.
Half hour	10 „
One hour	20 „
Two hours,	35 „
Three „	50 „
Four „	60 „
Five „	70 „
Six „	75 „
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
One hour,	25 cents.
Two hours,	45 „
Three „	60 „
Four „	75 „
Five „	85 „
Six „	90 „
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour,	$ .40
Half hour,	.60
One hour,	.80
Two hours,	1.40
Three „	2.20
Four „	2.40
Five „	2.80
Six „	3.00
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	5.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

WHY SUFFER SKIN TORTURES

When a post-card will bring free samples of CUTICURA SOAP and Ointment which give quick relief and point to speedy cure when all else fails. Why not

TRY CUTICURA

For free sample each address post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Tai O ...	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow ...	3.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui ...	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley..	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samsui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5 P.M. Letters 6 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao ...	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon ...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei ...	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun ...	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Macao ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M. 7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton ...	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung ...	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. 9. P.M.
Shek Ki ...	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Kaukong ...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 87-8-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

July 8th to 15th, 1917.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height
		h. m.	high.	h. m.	feet
Sun.	8	m. 0 4	4.5	m. 4 22	3.6
		m. 11 20	7.4	6 17 a	0.4
Mon.	9	m. 0 50	4.4	m. 5 27	2.7
		0 19 a	6.7	7 1 a	1.0
Tues.	10	m. 1 36	4.6	m. 6 12	2.3
		1 20 a	6.0	7 46 a	1.7
Wed.	11	m. 2 23	4.9	m. 7 3	[illegible]
		2 29 a	[illegible]	8 23 a	2.2
Thur.	12	m. 3 14	[illegible]	m. 9 38	[illegible]
		3 54 a	4.4	9 27 a	2.7
Fri.	[illegible]	m. [illegible]	5.6	m. 11 15	[illegible]
		[illegible]	4.0	[illegible]	2.1
Sat.	[illegible]	m. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.7
		[illegible]	2.2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun.	15	m. [illegible]	6.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]	2.8	[illegible]	3.0

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.55	29.59	29.58
Temperature	86	80	89
Humidity ...	66	92	66
Direction of Wind.	SW	W	W
Force	4	2	3
Weather	o	c	o
Rain ...	0.00	0.00	0.00

[illegible]

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director*.
Hongkong Observatory, July 7, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 7th at 11.30—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased moderately at Shanghai, and slightly elsewhere; it remains considerably below normal at all stations reporting. The northern depression has probably moved eastwards; the southern remains stationary over Tongkin.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 29.88 inches, against an average of 41.87 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 8th July:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S. and S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy generally, some rain.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JULY.

The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of July, 1917:—

Date.	Ends.		Begins.	
July 7th,	5.34	a.m.	7.21	p.m.
„ 8th,	5.34	„	7.21	„
„ 9th,	5.35	„	7.21	„
„ 10th,	5.35	„	7.21	„
„ 11th,	5.35	„	7.21	„
„ 12th,	5.36	„	7.21	„
„ 13th,	5.36	„	7.21	„
„ 14th,	5.36	„	7.21	„
„ 15th,	5.37	„	7.21	„
„ 16th,	5.37	„	7.20	„
„ 17th,	5.38	„	7.20	„
„ 18th,	5.38	„	7.20	„
„ 19th,	5.38	„	7.20	„
„ 20th,	5.39	„	7.19	„
„ 21st,	5.39	„	7.19	„
„ 22nd,	5.40	„	7.18	„
„ 23rd,	5.40	„	7.18	„
„ 24th,	5.40	„	7.18	„
„ 25th,	5.41	„	7.17	„
„ 26th,	5.41	„	7.17	„
„ 27th,	5.42	„	7.16	„
„ 28th,	5.42	„	7.16	„
„ 29th,	5.43	„	7.15	„
„ 30th,	5.43	„	7.15	„
„ 31st,	5.44	„	7.14	„

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JULY 7, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Wl'ostock	6a.	29.70	59	—	—	0	o
Memuro	5a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
bonin Island	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	29.61	71	95	S	1	b
Hankow	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinkiang	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	„	29.59	68	96	NNW	1	b
Gutzlaff	„	29.47	72	95	—	0	r
Sharp Pk	„	29.54	82	87	—	0	b
Amoy	„	29.56	82	79	SE	1	o
Swatow	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5a.	29.58	77	96	—	0	o
Taichu	„	29.62	77	—	SE	2	o
Tainan	„	29.61	77	—	SE	4	o
Koshun	„	29.61	81	—	SW	4	o
Pescadores	„	29.59	79	—	NW	4	o
Canton	6a.	29.58	80	100	SE	2	o
Hongkong	„	29.59	80	92	W	2	c
Gap Rock	„	29.59	—	—	S	4	c
Macao	„	29.56	81	90	SE	4	b
Wuchow	9a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7a.	29.52	82	74	SE	4	o
Tourane	„	29.56	86	—	SW	2	o
C.St.James	„	29.68	77	—	SW	4	o
Aparri	6 a.	29.63	77	91	S	4	b
Dagupan	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	„	29.71	77	94	SW	2	o
Legaspi	„	29.71	79	87	SW	1	o
Tacloban	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	„	29.72	79	95	S	2	o
Surigao	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.20	29.84	75	—	—	0	b
Labuan	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director*.
Hongkong Observatory, July 7, 1917.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. Direction of Wind, to two points.

5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufond Scale.

6. State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

SHARE REPORT.

JULY 7th, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Q'tions 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Approximate return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & S'hai $125	$680 s.	Final of £2-3/- making £4-6 for 1916 and bonus of 10/- subject to deduction of income tax	6½ p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons ...$ 50	$340 s.	$7 final making $25 a/c 1915 and Interim of $15 a/c 1916.	6½ p.c.
North Chinas ...£5	T. 140	Int. div. of 15 % = 15/- at 3/8 5/16, $4.25 per share a/c 1916	
Unions ... $100	$855 s.	Final of $20 and bonus of $10 a/c 1915 and Interim of $30 a/c 1916.	6½ p.c.
Yangtzes ...$ 60	$190 b.	$15 making $21 for 1915 and special of $2 on account 1916 ...	7½ p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fires ...$ 20	$142 b.	$7 and bonus $2 for 1915.	5½ p.c.
Hongkong Fires ...$ 50	$395	$27 for 1915	8 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships $50	$55	Int. of $5 a/c 1916-1917.	10 p.c.
Steamboats ...$ 15	$18 sa.	$1.25 for 1916	6½ p.c.
Indo-Chinas:— (Preferred) ...£5	$40 s.	Final of 3/- a/c 1916......	8 p.c.
(Deferred) ...£5	$101 b.	Final of 40/- a/c 1916, ...	8 p.c.
"Shell" Transports £1	120/- b.	5/- final making 7/- a/c 1916 free of income tax Coupon 28	7 p.c.
"Star Ferry" ...$ 10	$29	$1.65 dividend & 45 cts. Bonus for year ending 30-4-16	6½ p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars ...$100	$96 b. 98 s.	$12 for 1916	10½ p.c.
Malabon Sugars ... P. 30	$29 b.	P. 5 for 1916.........	13¼ p.c.
MINING.			
Kailans ...£1	34/6 b.	Int. div. of 1/- free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1916-1917 coupon No. 9	5 p.c.
Langkats ...rdrs. 10	T. 15 b.	Tls. 1 for 1916	
Raubs ...£1	$2.45		
Tronoh Mines ...£1	25/6	1/- interim making 4/- a/c 1916.........	12 p.c.
Ural Caspians ...£1	32/-	9 % for 1915	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves. $ 50	$70	8 % for 1916 & bonus $2	7½ p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks ...$	$114 sa.	Final $2.50 & bonus $6, making $11 a/c 1916...	9 p.c.
Shanghai Docks T. 100	T. 94	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-4-16	8½ p.c.
HOTELS LANDS AND BUILDINGS			
Hongkong Hotels...$ 50	$97½ b.	Final of $3 making $6 a/c 1916	5½ p.c.
Central Estates ...$100	$95 s.	$7 a/c 1916.........	7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands ...$100	$93 b.	Final div. of $3½ making $7 a/c 1916	8 p.c.
Humphreys Estates $ 10	$6½ s.	50 cents for 1916	7½ p.c.
Kowloon Lands ...$ 30	$32	$2 for 1916	6 p.c.
West Points ...$ 50	$72½ b.	Final $3-25, making $5.25 a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 93	6 % final making 12 % a/c 1916	6½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos ...T. 50	T. 155	Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16	6½ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 124 s.	Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-16	5 p.c.
Kung Yik ...T 10	T. 14.60	Tls. 0.90 for 1916	7 p.c.
Yangtzepoos T. 5	T. 5.70		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos ...$ 12	$7	70 cts. for 1916.........	9 p.c.
Light & Powers ...$ 5	$4½	p.c. for year ending 28-2-06	
China-Providents $ 10	$7.90	70 cents for 1916	8¾ p.c.
Dairy Farms ...$ 6	$28 sa.	$3 for year ending 31-7-16	12½ p.c.
Green Islands ...$ 7½	$7.20 sa.	80 cents for 1916	9 p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $ 10	$48 b.	$2½ a/c 1916/17 Bonus 75 cents.........	6 p.c.
Hongkong Ices ...$ 25	$151	$11 on a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes ...$ 10	$27 b.	$1 final and bonus $1, making $3	10 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways 5/-	$6.40 sa.	Final of 23 % (48 cents per share) making 30 % a/c 1916	8¾ p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry ...	$10	....	
Peak Tramways ...$ 10	$9.10	7 % for 1916/1917	7 p.c.
do. (new) $ 1	90 cents		
Steam Laundry ...$ 5	$3.40 b.	25 cents for 1915/1916..	6¾ p.c.
Union Waterboats ...$ 7	$13	12½ % for 1916	8 p.c.
Watsons ...$ 10	$8 b.	70 cents for 1915	
William Powell ...$ 7	$6½ s.	60 cents for 1915/1914...	10 p.c.

ss.—sellers. sa.—sales b.—buyers.

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